

LEWIS & COMPANY, Ltd.

GROCCERS

For Your Boudoir

Portable Shaving Sets; French Hand Mirrors, double and triple; Traveller's Heaters; Toilet Sets; Puff Boxes; Military Brushes; Brass Candle Sticks, colonial and plain; Perfumes, Houbigant's, Rogers and Gallet and Hudruts; Alcohol Flagons; French Atomizers; Manicure Sets; Razors; French Face Powders; Fancy Paper Baskets; Tooth Powder, Lyon's, Bishop's and Listerated; Toilet Waters.

For Your Dining Table

Nickle Ice Water Pitchers; Cracked Ice Tubs; Table Ornaments; Bon Bon Trays; Bon Bons; Nut Crackers; Fancy Steins; Wine Coolers; Russian Coffee Pots; Nickle Dredgers; Individual Creams; Lace Doilies; Nickle Tea Pots; Brass-Nickle Food Warmers; Paper Frills; Flower Candle Holders; Crumb Trays and Brushes; Chafing Dishes and Accessories; Table Mats; Cutlery Trays; Fine Cutlery; Call Bells; Game Carvers; Carving Sets; Nickle Ladles; Berry Spoons; Nickle Bread Trays; Cracker Jars; Silk Candle and Electric Shades; Liqueur Sets; Lemonade Sets; Liquor Mixers.

When the Stork Comes

Infant's Baskets; Fancy Work Baskets; Sewing Stands

Lowney' Celebrated Chocolates in Fancy Christmas Boxes.

FINE HAVANA CIGARS FOR HUBBY'S XMAS.

Green Xmas Trees

ARTIFICIAL XMAS TREES

and a full line of holiday delicacies in fancy groceries.

LEWIS & COMPANY, Ltd.

GROCCERS

169 KING STREET.

240-3 TELEPHONES-240.

El Principe de Gales

Havana Cigars

For sixty years they have stood first among clear Havana cigars of high character—long enough surely to leave nothing unsaid in their favor.

Monthly shipments direct from TAMPA to our store, bring to fastidious smokers the famous EL PRINCIPE de GALES—in the very pink of condition.

Seven of the best sizes of this popular brand have been especially selected for the holiday season. Besides being manufactured of the most carefully selected leaf, they represent the highest type of Cuban workmanship:

Make your choice from the following:

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------|
| BISMARCKS | 12 in a box | \$1.50 |
| HIGH LIFE | 25 in a box | 2.50 |
| ASTORS | 25 in a box | 3.75 |
| CAMELIAS | 50 in a box | 3.50 |
| RIVERSIDE | 50 in a box | 4.00 |
| INVINCIBLE CHICO | 50 in a box | 5.00 |
| CREME DE LA CREME | 50 in a box | 5.00 |

These prices hold good anywhere on the Islands. Mention shade of cigar preferred.

Gunst-Eakin Cigar Co.

Corner Fort and King Streets

NOTICE.

Don't drug yourself with poisons for headache and tired feeling when a pleasant draught of "Our Celebrated Bromo Pop" will do the trick. Our Chocolate Creams, Cal. Lemonade, Root Beer, Orange Cider and all kinds of aerated drinks are the best on the market.

ARCTIC SODA WORKS.
127 Miller St., Honolulu, H. T.

SOMETHING NEW IN LIFE INSURANCE.

Take out an insurance policy with the Relief and Burial Association, for \$4.50 and have your family protected. Your family shall receive from the date of your policy and up to the date of your death, \$10 to every 100 members and \$100 to every 1000 members. Relief and Burial Association, Office No. 69, Beretania street, between Fort and Nuuanu streets.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR COMPANY.
By order of the Board of Directors a dividend of twenty cents per share will be paid on Thursday, December 15, 1904. Stock transfer books will be closed from Saturday, December 10th, until Thursday, December 15th, both dates inclusive.
J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer Hawaiian Sugar Company.
Honolulu, Dec. 9, 1904. 6972.

WARNING TO JAPANESE

Consul Saito Does Not Want Neutrality of Islands Violated.

Apologues of the reports that have recently come down from Kauai of the drilling of Japanese reserve troops with arms at Lihue, the Japanese Consul, Miki Saito, has addressed the following letter to his compatriots in the islands: To the Japanese Residents in Hawaii: Information has reached me lately that certain Japanese laborers in Lihue, Kauai, have gathered together for the purpose of military drill, and the Honolulu papers have commented upon the supposed facts, saying that, if true, it might raise the question as to the preservation of neutrality in the Islands.

Although I am inclined to believe that the reported gathering of the Japanese in Lihue is nothing more than for the simple purpose of common boyish pleasure after their day's work, and I do not believe that there still remains any number of reservists of the Japanese army about to be ordered to their colors, yet I think the following notice may serve to call your attention to the fact that our subjects in the Islands should always remain quiet, and at any rate we ought not to create any apparent disturbance that could be commented upon during our sojourn in a neutral state.

As you all know, the mother country, Japan, is now engaged in a life-and-death struggle with one of the greatest European Powers, and as we all believe in a most just and righteous cause, it is the desire of the Home Government that all Japanese, especially those Japanese living in a foreign, neutral and friendly state, so to act that neither by word nor by deed as to excite any comment injurious to the sympathy we have in many neutral countries, and more especially in the United States.

I hereby request, with all the earnestness in my power, that the Japanese in this country may be orderly and quiet in all things. It is especially desirable at this time that laborers on the plantations should be reasonable, diligent and obedient to the proper authorities, and in no case to strike or be disorderly in any sense.

I would especially call to mind that the generous people of Hawaii have largely contributed to the funds of the Red Cross Society of Japan, which does so noble and charitable work to the suffering soldiers of Japan and to others in need.

Again I must impress upon you and upon your patriotism and love for your native country so to act that you will be an honor and not a disgrace to Japan.

Issued this twelfth day of December, nineteen hundred and four, by
MIKI SAITO,
H. I. Japanese Majesty's Consul General.

Following the Advertiser's publication of the story from Kauai, Assistant Attorney-General Fleming yesterday gave Governor Carter the gist of the neutrality laws of the United States as bearing upon the matter. The laws, in effect, are, of course, precisely as they were quoted in the article in the Advertiser.

It is not probable that any action will be taken, at least until there has been a thorough investigation by the Territorial authorities. And even if investigation should disclose a breach of neutrality, which is by no means certain from the reading of the law, it is doubtful whether it would be up to the Territorial authorities to act. It may be a matter for the Federal people and it may be that no action should be taken by anybody until complaint is made on behalf of Russia. Sheriff Conroy of Kauai, however, will get all the facts.

THE FARMERS TALK SHOP.

(Continued from page 1.)

The area for development is stunted. The prices for corn are higher than for ten years and will probably remain so. What had the price of corn to do with the growing of cassava in Hawaii? If the corn price rose starch and glucose could not profitably be made from it. Cassava then would be used. Cassava starch more nearly approached corn starch than any other. Cassava could be grown with little labor. There was plenty of soil, sunshine and air going to waste in Hawaii which could be well utilized for cassava growing.

C. Koelling, the Koolau "castor oil man," stated that he was already greatly interested in cassava growing, and that he was converting his castor oil plantation into a cassava plantation. He stated that whenever a Kona storm came his castor beans were nearly ruined and he was compelled to change to something else not so easily hurt by the elements. Nature seemed against castor bean development at Koolau.

From a very small piece of ground he had already taken 600 pounds of cassava roots. He first cleaned 100 pounds, washed and grated them and extracted 15 per cent of starch. Another lot gave 20 per cent out of a possible 26 per cent. A sample sent to Williams, Diamond & Co. brought back a very favorable report, comparing it to the commercial No. 2 quality. Mr. Koelling has now planted eight acres in cassava roots. The seed was brought from Rice's plantation on Kauai and cost him about \$30 an acre. Planting was done on August 23 last and the

plants have grown to an average of about five feet.

Mr. Smith said the roots were excellent in their natural state for horses and cattle and were also good for milk cows. He thought the prepared product of the cassava would sell for about three cents a pound. He stated that Mr. Rice had 300 acres on Kauai planted in cassava for the feeding and fattening of his horses and cattle. Mr. Smith considered the Hawaiian variety of cassava as good as any he had ever heard of. It did not hurt water which had been used for cleaning it, hogs and cattle apparently enjoying water with the starchy taste to it. Mr. Craw said that the Tahitians were starting a movement to grow cassava on a large scale. Mr. Smith said Cassava would grow well at 1000 feet elevation.

ALEXANDER CRAW TALKS.

Mr. Craw, being asked to address the meeting, spoke directly concerning the folly of people of Hawaii sending from \$40,000 to \$50,000 to the coast annually for oranges, lemons and limes. These could just as well be raised in the islands. But trees once started here must be cultivated and not left alone to grow and bear fruit. That was the secret of success in growing citrus fruits. Plant seeds of the Hawaiian oranges and thousands of trees would grow from them. Then cultivate them carefully.

Mr. Smith spoke of an orange grove at Lahaina which was flourishing and was profitable to the owner. There were clumps of trees also in Kona and Hamakua which were doing well.

JUDGE DOLE ON FRUIT.

Judge Dole spoke also of orange and other fruit trees. He had a small place in Pauoa in which orange trees were growing, and although neglected to some extent they were doing fairly well. He thought the King orange of California suitable for the Islands. It was sweet and aromatic.

Secretary Higgins spoke encouragingly in the same matter. Several orange clumps he had seen in Kona were doing very well.

CULTIVATION OF BANANAS.

A paper on the cultivation of bananas, by Charles Furneaux of Hilo, was read by the secretary. The paper had originally been read before the Hilo Agricultural Society. It contained valuable data on the varieties which do well in and about Hilo and gave minute directions as to their cultivation. Mr. Paty, of Hilo, was asked to speak concerning his knowledge of banana cultivation and said he both raised and shipped the fruit. Some of the shipments to California had been financial losses to him. He hoped to get forty cents a bunch in future. He has a hundred Cuban plants which do well. In fact, he spoke strongly in favor of the Lady Finger, Cuban and Chinese varieties. For shipping banana leaves alone were not sufficient as wrappers and grasses should also be used.

AS TO COFFEE.

Mr. Terry, of Oiaa, spoke of the coffee industry. He conceded with others that coffee raising in an about Oiaa had been somewhat of a failure. He had been on Louisson's coffee plantation in Hamakua, where 3,000 bags of coffee were the year's product, the largest crop in the island's to his knowledge. He was astounded to find in Waimea almost as fine looking coffee trees as on the Louisson place. At the McWayne's, in Kona, he found coffee trees had developed satisfactorily. About 300 acres of sisal had also been planted at this place. Mrs. Shipman had coffee trees bearing from which she picked berries when a child.

There was a future for coffee in Hawaii. The United States never before had territories which could grow coffee and for that reason, with Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines as outlying possessions, Congress should give some attention to the development of coffee within its borders. Inferior coffee was being brought into the United States from foreign countries which should be barred when good and far better coffee could be grown in Hawaii and other outlying parts of the United States. There was a law against the importation of tea believed to be injurious, and so there should be a similar law covering coffee.

INSECT PESTS.

Mr. Kotinsky, assistant to Alexander Craw of the Territorial Board of Agriculture, spoke of the insects which entomologists find in great numbers and varieties in Hawaii. Among the large importations made by the people of Hawaii were insects. An insect brought in here from another country found itself somewhat isolated and started out in search of food and picked on something which ultimately caused a loss to planters and farmers alike. He had found that yards in Honolulu were genuine incubators for injurious insects, and all were ready to attack any plantation. There were many yards, not inhabited by their owners, but given over to Oriental and other lessees. Such places were a delight to the entomologist, for in them he could find a large and rare collection of insects, while on the mainland the same insects would generally be found only in the laboratories, dead, frequently, spread out and labeled. It was better late than never and he was glad to see that the Government and planters had begun a warfare on such pests. The Territory was to be congratulated in having just the man (Prof. Craw) to wage the warfare.

There were some entomologists who believe in fighting noxious insects with their natural enemies. Others believe in artificial measures. Above all there was needed a hearty cooperation on the part of the farmers, cultivators and the entomologists to procure the best results.

MR. VAN DINE'S CONTRIBUTION.
D. L. Van Dine, entomologist of the United States Experiment Station, contributed an interesting and valuable lot of notes on insect work. The paper was intended largely to give practical advice to farmers on the insects which infest their fields and crops. There were many insects which were not injurious, but the majority were injurious. Oftentimes the farmer did not know the difference and destroyed the good and the bad. There should be cooperation between the farmer and the government entomologist. The correspondence between the two was grow-

ing in Hawaii and Mr. Van Dine hoped to see it reach large proportions. The farmer should take the preliminary work of the laboratory as suggestive rather than positive.

In diversified farming the farmer was often but an amateur. There were many drawbacks to farming in Hawaii as elsewhere, but one should take into consideration that in some things the farmer in Hawaii got three crops to the mainland's one.

Court Comes No. 8110, A. O. F.



A REGULAR MEETING of Court Camoes No. 8110, A. O. F., will be held in San Antonio Hall, Vineyard street, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

INITIATION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Members of Court Lunallio and all visiting brethren, are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of the C. R.
M. C. PACHECO,
Secretary.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Camp No. 1.
Dept. of Hawaii.
U. S. W. V.

Wednesday, December 14, 1904,
7 o'clock p. m.

INITIATION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

J. K. BROWN, JR.,
Commander.

JOHN NEILL

135 Merchant Street.

MACHINERY REPAIRED.

Ship and General Blacksmithing.
Brass Goods, Pipe and Fittings, Burrows' Wire Screens.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS.
(\$2 Stamps.)

Amelia K. Green alias Oakes vs. Frederick M. Green alias Oakes—Chambers Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii:
To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy, or any Constable in the Territory of Hawaii:

You are commanded to summon Frederick M. Green alias Oakes to appear ten days after service hereof, if he resides on the Island of Oahu, otherwise twenty days after service before such Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, as shall be sitting at Chambers in the Court Room at the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to answer the annexed Libel for Divorce of Amelia K. Green alias Oakes.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness the First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 3d day of May, 1904.
(Seal.)
(Sig.) M. T. SIMONTON,
Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and that the Judge will hear and determine the case at any time not less than twenty days after the last publication of such notice.

J. A. THOMPSON,
Clerk.

Dated Honolulu, Oahu, November 21, 1904.
C. C. Bittig, Attorney for Libellant.
6956—Nov. 22, 29, Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.

MEETING NOTICES.

VOLCANO HOUSE STOCKHOLDERS.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Kilauea Volcano House Company, Limited, will be held on Thursday, December 15, 1904, at 3 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, Alexander Young Building, Honolulu, for the purpose of (1) Adopting by-laws; (2) Considering sundry improvements; (3) Electing officers and directors; and (4) Giving attention to such other business as may be presented for consideration.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD H. TRENT,
Treasurer.

Honolulu, Dec. 5, 1904.
6968—Dec. 6, 13, 15.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

HONOLULU SUGAR CO.

Notice is hereby given that at the annual meeting of the Honolulu Sugar Company held this day, the following named persons were elected as officers and directors of the above company for the ensuing year:

P. C. Jones President
J. A. Kennedy Vice-President
Geo. H. Robertson Treasurer
E. F. Bishop Secretary
T. R. Robinson Auditor
Board of Directors—P. C. Jones, J. A. Kennedy, Geo. H. Robertson, E. F. Bishop, T. R. Robinson, W. G. Brash, C. M. Cooke.
E. F. BISHOP,
Secretary.
Honolulu, H. T., October 31, 1904.

NOTICE.

ANY WOMAN OR GIRL NEEDING help or advice, is invited to communicate, either in person or by letter, with Ensign L. Anderson, matron of the Salvation Army Woman's Industrial Home, No. 1680 King street.